



short version

## **Volcanic Ash Cloud Observations with the DLR-Falcon over Europe during Air Space Closure**

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+ many partners (IPA, FB, LaMP, TU Darmstadt, IfT Leipzig, LMU München, NILU, Uni. Iceland, DWD, VAAC, DFS, LBA, etc.)

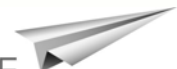


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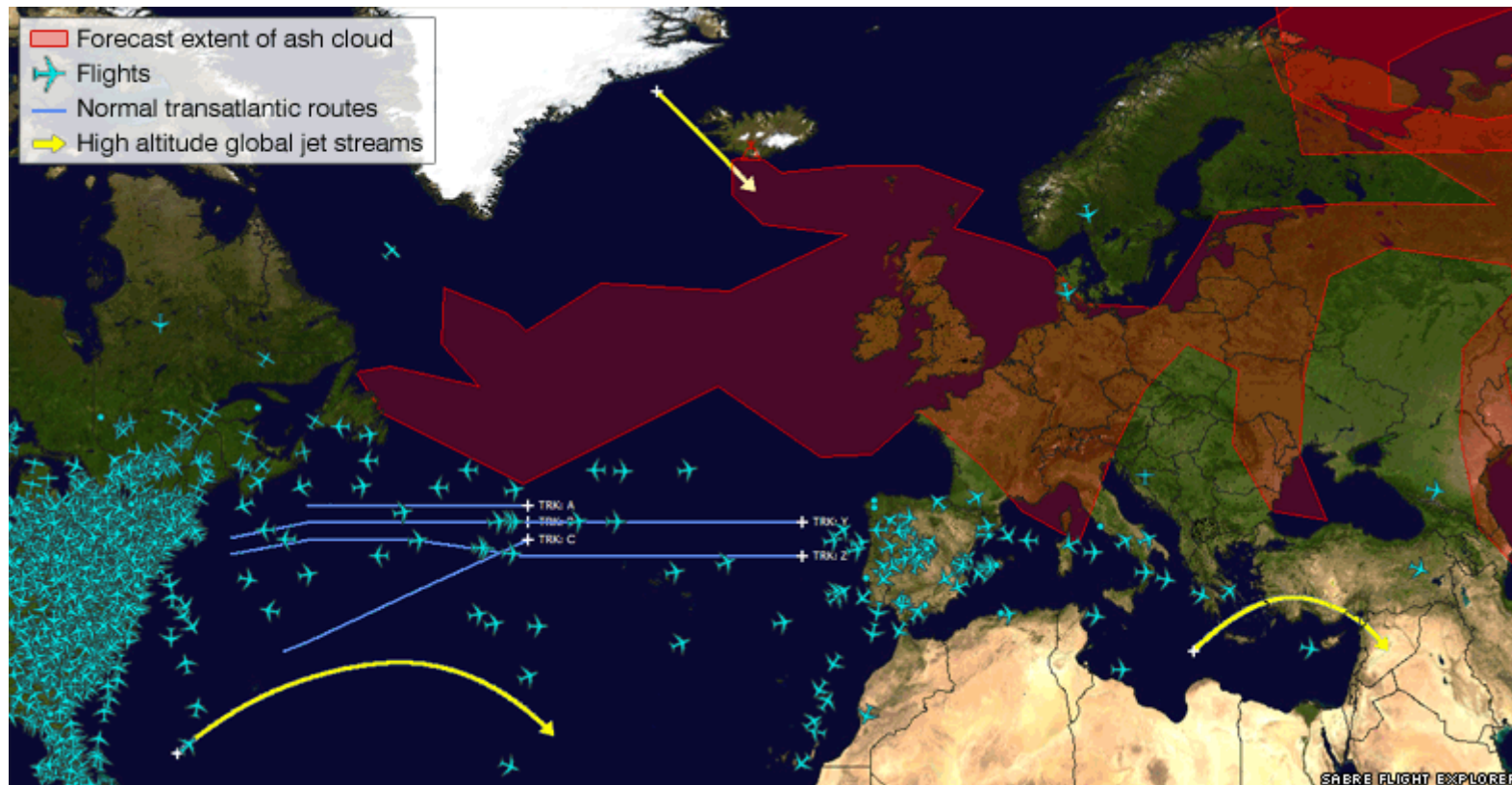
in cooperation with Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich

100 JAHRE  
Luft- und Raumfahrtforschung  
in Deutschland



19 April, 13:00 UTC - Mid-European airspace closed

DLR-Falcon started at 14:11 UTC



<http://www.radarvirtuel.com/>

taken from BBC: Iceland volcano in maps



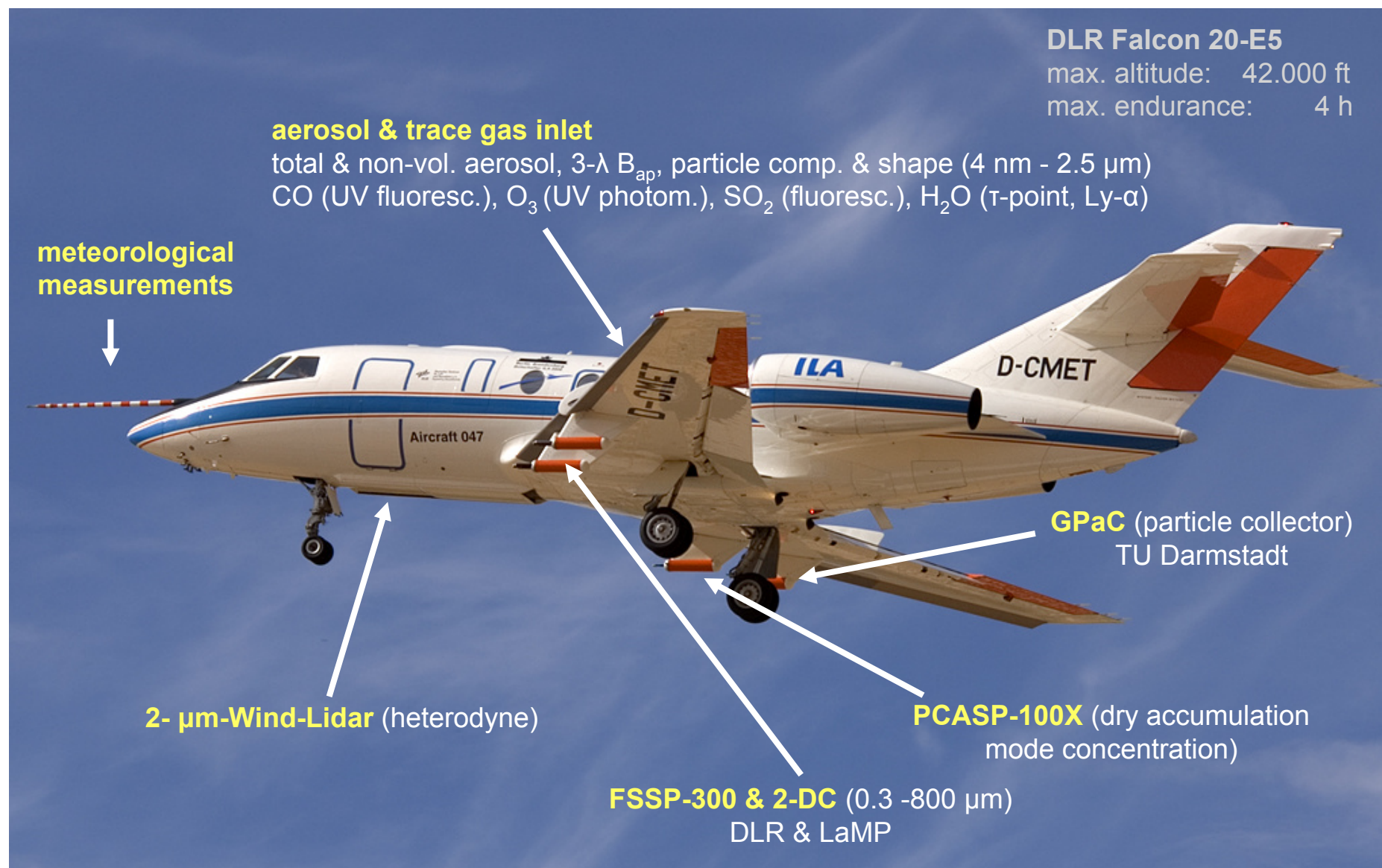
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## Objectives: Operational & scientific

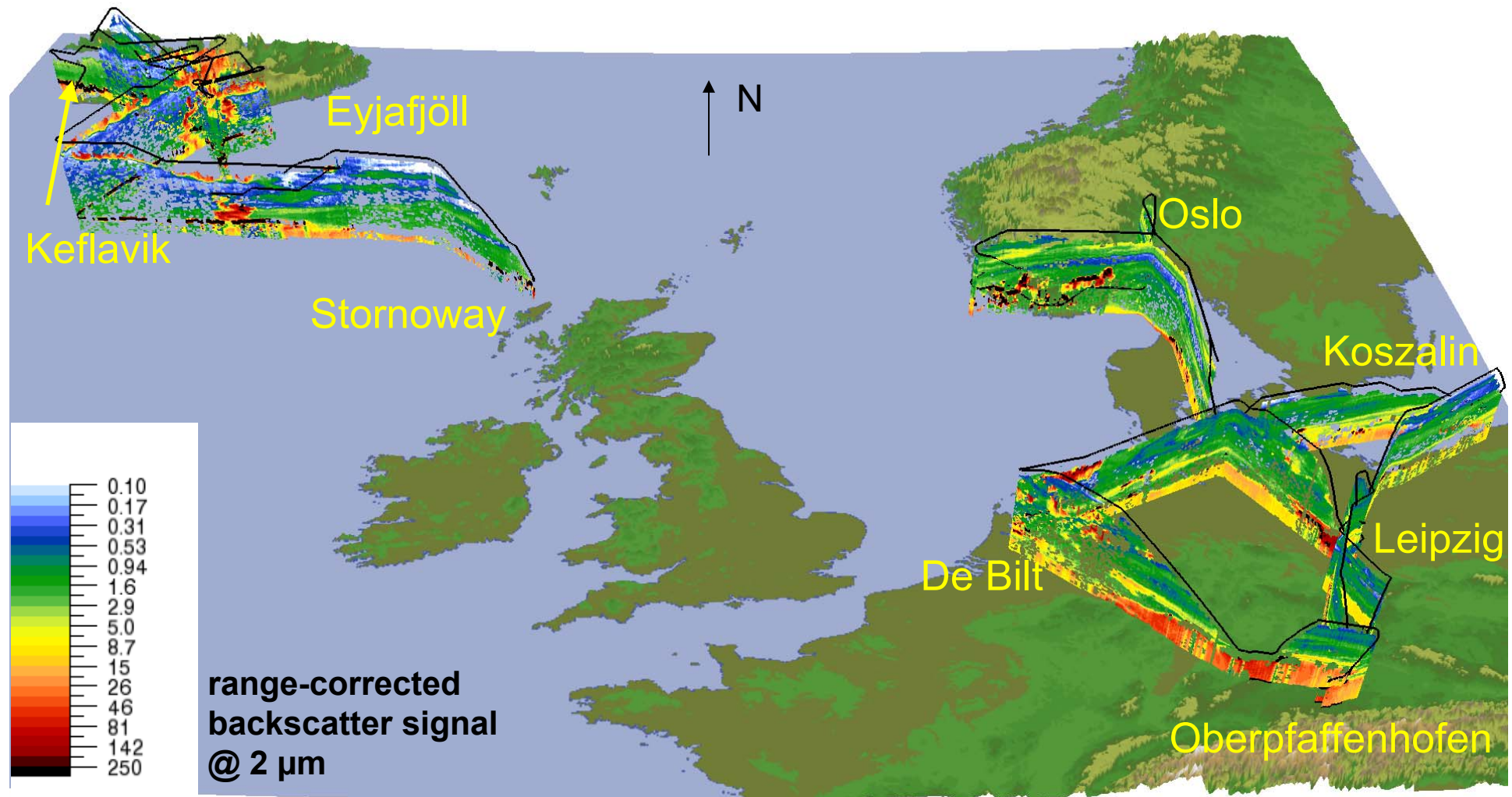
- Closure of airspace justified or exaggerated?
  - Quality of forecasts?
  - Comparable to Saharan dust?
  - What do the lidar instruments see?
  - How to convert particle number concentrations to mass concentration?
- 
- Aviation conditions near Iceland
  - Volcanic source (mass, particle sizes, chemistry)
  - Chemical composition
  - Volcanic dynamics

# Falcon 20E D-CMET, DLR Oberpfaffenhofen, since 1976





# Nine DLR Falcon flights, April 19 - May 2: OP - Iceland



OP –Keflavik: 2700 km

(perspective plots generated by Martin Wirth, DLR, IPA)



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## Vulcanic ash layer over Leipzig, April 19, 2010, 15:00 UTC



# Lagrangian: Iceland - North Atlantic - Ireland - Scotland

(29/04/2010: 50 km distance, arriving in Iceland)

01/05/2010: (8-)200 km distance, 62.5 N, 16.5 W, 11:44 UTC, 1-5 km altitude  
(age < 3.7 h)

02/05/2010: 450 km distance, 15 W, 60 N, 15:00 UTC, May 2, 2010, age 7 h

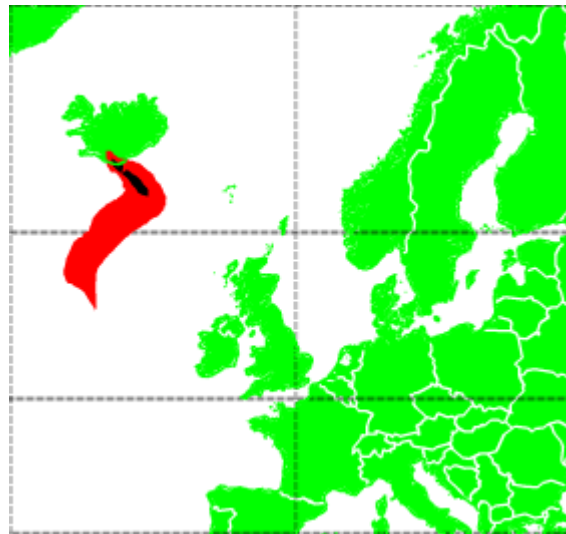
04/05/2010: Mace Head, W, N, ? UTC, May 4, 2010, age about 60 h

05/05/2010: ARSF and FAAM (U Manchester), Scotland airborne, age about 80 h

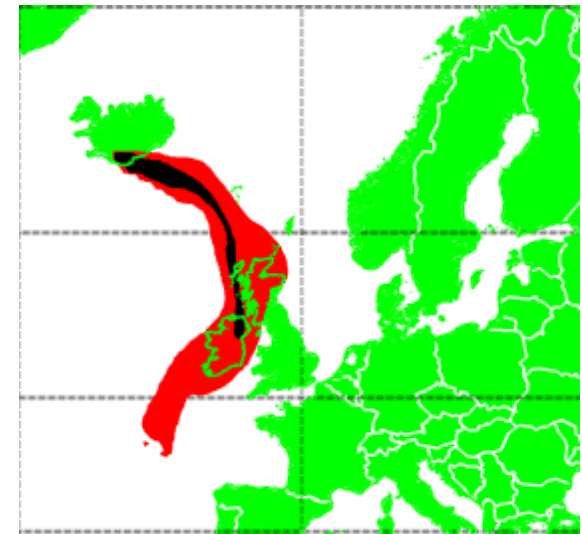
1800 UTC **29/4**



18001200 UTC **01/05**



0600 URC **04/05/2010**



# Eyjafjallajökull volcano plume, 29 April, late afternoon time





# Eyjafjallajökull volcano plume, May 1, noon time



# Eyjafjallajökull volcano plume, May 1, noon time



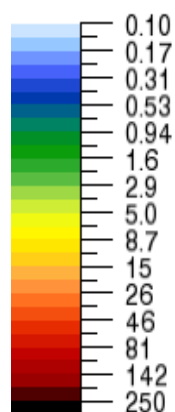
# Reykjavk/Keflavik: No plume traces, May 1, noon time



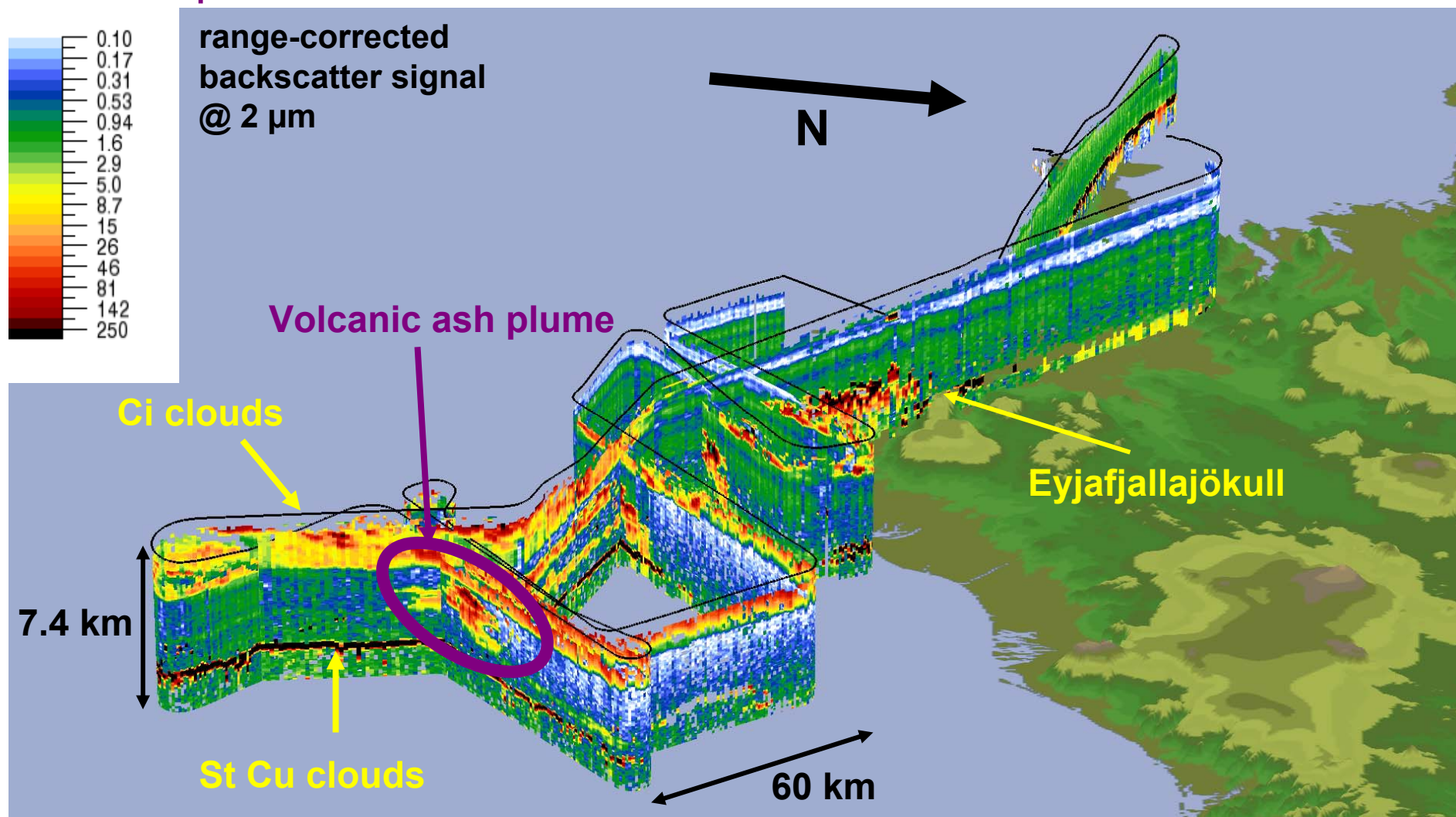


# Plume and Keflavik (Iceland) soundings, May 1

plume sounded 1st time



range-corrected  
backscatter signal  
@ 2  $\mu\text{m}$



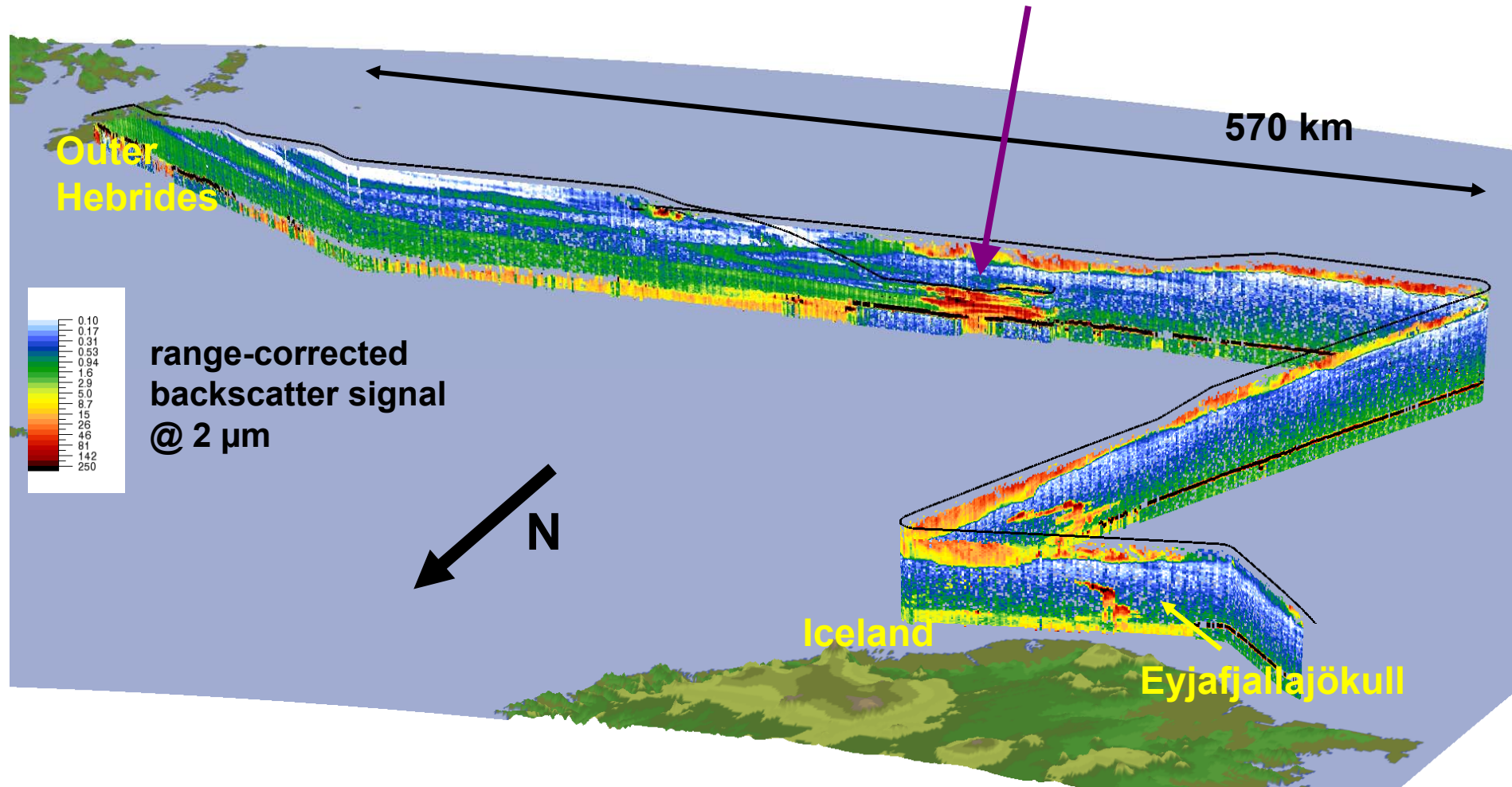
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# From Keflavik to Stornoway, May 2

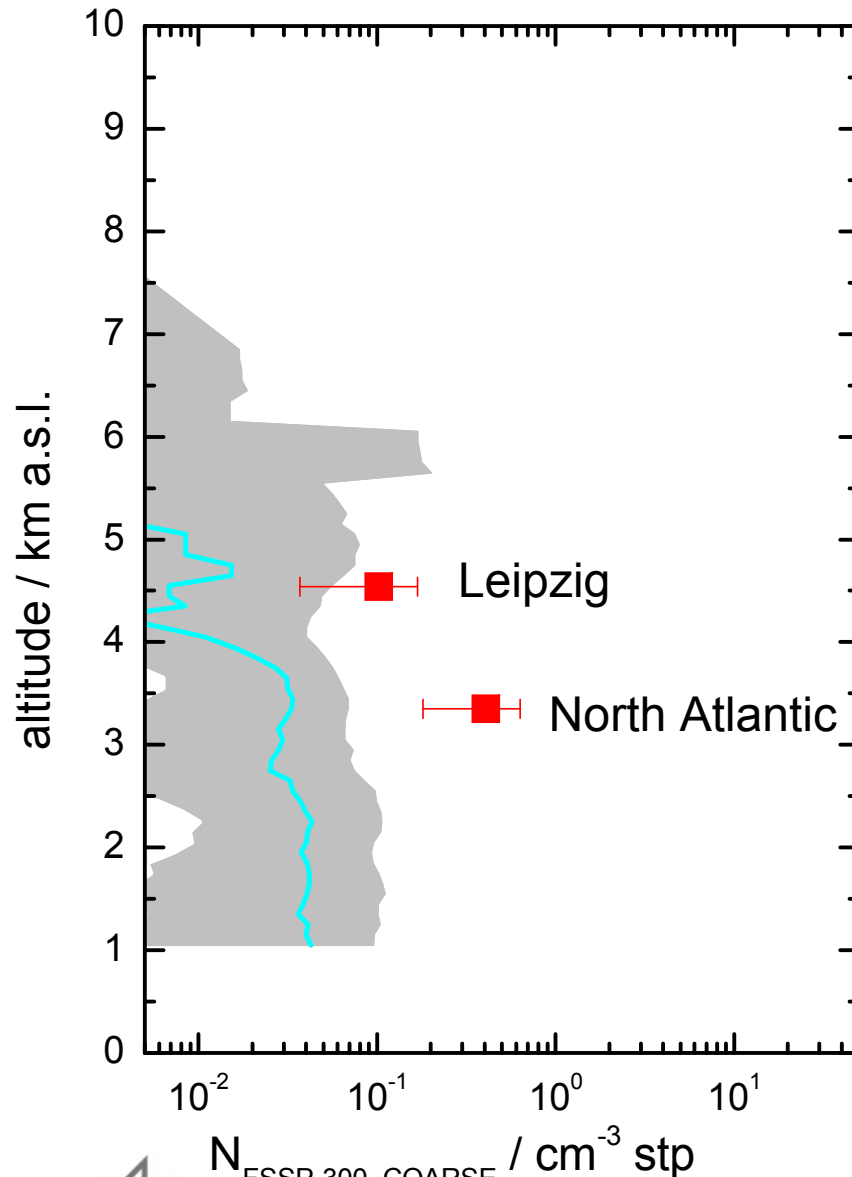
Plume sounded and sampled, 2nd time



## North Atlantic (60° N): 15 minutes before flying into the plume



# Comparison with Saharan dust (SAMUM-1, 2006, 17 flights)



## Aerosol-optical depth (AOD, @532)

### Munich

17.04. (plume age: 3 days):	0.8
19.04. (plume age: 5 days):	0.4

### Leipzig

17.04. (plume age: 3 days):	1.0
19.04. (plume age: 5 days):	0.5

### For comparison:

Sahara, SAMUM-1:	0.4 - 0.6
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## Conclusions (science & operations)



- Falcon measurements between April 19 and May 3, 2010: 2-  $\mu\text{m}$ -Lidar, in-situ aerosols,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Particles sizes 10 nm - 30  $\mu\text{m}$  age dependent (mainly silicate, ammonia sulfate, more Na, K than in Saharan dust),
- Mass loading (60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , Leipzig, 5 days) comparable to Saharan dust ( $< 0.2 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ )
- 200 km distance, 3-4 h age: 40 km wide, 2 km thick, 15 m/s, sharply edged, strong wet convective turbulence, well mixed?
- 450 km distance (same plume), 7 h age: at upper plume edge: 400- 3400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , no 2-DC probe particles, mass flux  $> 3000 \text{ kg}/\text{s}$ , strong chemistry
- Lidar signal and FSSP-300 signal strongly dependent on refractive index, ash density, particle size spectrum 1- 50  $\mu\text{m}$

- Mid-European airspace closure justified until Sat. April 17; then ageing of ash load
- Keflavik/Iceland free of ash as predicted on April 19 - May 2
- Quality of forecasts reliable enough for aviation
- Future: Combination of models + lidar + satellite + in-situ
- Improved linking between operations and academia
- Continue operations of the DLR Falcon as Emergency Aircraft

